

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1857.

NEW YORK CITY.—The annual message of Mayor Wood was sent in last Monday. The boldness and novelty of its recommendations attract general attention. A position is taken in favor of an entire and radical change in the city government and an early application to the State Legislature for the accomplishment of this object. The various departments of the municipal government, as now organized, are regarded as "sovereign and independent"—without proper responsibility and constituting a dangerous power. In short, the Mayor proposes that "the government of this city should be remodeled after the General Government—that there should be one governing head—a concentration of the executive power, not decentralization, as here—that the Mayor should be to the government of this city what the President is to the General Government, and that the heads of the several departments should constitute his cabinet, perform their duties under his direction, and be appointed by him with the assent of the Aldermen, and be subjected to his removal, for cause." These views were expressed two years ago, and the experience of the Mayor has only confirmed him in the conviction.

SHOVELS.—Two hundred dozen shovels and spades per day, about one-third of the whole quantity made in the United States, are produced at one establishment—that of Messrs. Ames, in Easton, Mass. The business was commenced in 1800 by Mr. Oliver Ames, the head of the present firm, and now amounts to about \$600,000 per year. No shovels or spades have been imported to any extent since 1828, and our manufacturers now export considerable quantities. Australia now demands from 5,000 to 10,000 annually. The long-handled pointed shovel is the style universally preferred in California, and it is claimed by miners that one earnest American miner, with a long-handled shovel and with a wife or sweetheart awaiting his return, is equal to about three stout Irishmen.

AN INDIAN REPUBLIC OR TWO.—Twenty-five Dakota families, living at Hazlewood, some forty miles above Fort Ridgely, on the St. Peter's river, Minnesota, have renounced their tribal character, donned civilized dress, and formed themselves into a sort of Republic, with a written Constitution, President, &c. They are intelligent and industrious, and have wheat and corn to sell.

At the Red Wood Agency there is a similar organization, with some ten or twelve families uniting in it.

Dr. Valentine Mott performed the operation last month, for the forty-fourth time, of tying the carotid artery in the living subject. The Napoleon of surgeons is now seventy-one years old, yet is as straight as ever, and as young at heart as when fifty years younger. He does not even wear glasses when he operates, and the man is not extant who ever saw his hand tremble.

WHAT IS LOVE?—Belle Brittan's Definition.—In answer to a lovely lady who has written to "Belle Brittan," the spicy correspondent of the New York Mirror, for a definition of Love, Fuller, who has been sporting that fascinating *nomme de plume*, says:

"Did our fair correspondent ever 'feel for her fellow men' a sentiment of friendship, respect, esteem, adoration, affection, or devotion? If so, when she is compelled by the force of the 'elective affinities,' to concentrate all these emotions upon one happy specimen of the *genre homo*, 'Belle Brittan' thinks her to call the highly intensified essence of all these emotions—'Love.' But 'nothing shorter.'"

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—An antiquarian furnishes a history of fashions of the old time:

Hoop petticoats were introduced into England in the reign of Queen Ann. They constituted part of the female court dress, until abolished by George the Fourth. Aprons were part of the dress of a fashionable lady during the early part of the last century. In 1744 they reached the ground. Muffs and black silk mantua were also in fashion. Ornaments were worn in profusion. A watch adorned the waist, a jeweled necklace sparkled on the bosom, and bracelets were worn over long gloves. Powder on the hair was worn so late as 1760, when it was discarded by Queen Charlotte and her daughters. Ladies wore white silk stockings, even in mourning, as late as the year 1774. After then, black silk stockings came into fashion. Shirt collars and the round hat appeared immediately after the great French Revolution.

LOVE, MARRIAGE, AND SHOOTING.—In November last, while Mr. Blanchett, of Grant county, Ky., was in the mountains hunting, a young man named Peter Jones ran off with Miss Emma Blanchett, his daughter, who was under age, and married her. To accomplish his purpose, Jones committed a most nefarious but singular fraud. By his procurement his uncle and aunt went to the clerk of the Owen county court and represented themselves to be the Peter Jones and the other Miss Blanchett, and asked for license to marry, and they being both evidently over age, the clerk issued the license without asking any questions.

They then left and handed over the license to Jones, who, in company with Miss Blanchett, went to a Rev. Mr. Sparrow, who married them. The health and spirits of Mrs. Blanchett (the mother of Miss Emma), as soon as she heard of what had occurred, became deeply affected. To give her beautiful and lovely daughter up to such a wretch as Jones seemed to her worse than consigning her to the grave. Mr. Blanchett went over to Jones' house and accosted both him and his daughter in a friendly manner, and told the latter that her mother was very unwell and deeply distressed, and that if she would come home and see her he thought it would restore her. As for himself, he said he had no objections to the marriage, but it was preying upon his wife's mind and making her very unhappy. If Mrs. Jones would only go with him and stay a few days he would satisfy her mother with her conduct and she could then return to Jones again.

Well pleased with these representations, Mrs. Jones went with her father but remained several days longer than had been agreed on, and her husband therefore went over to Blanchett's house to see what was the matter, but Mr. Blanchett and family, had gone visiting a near neighbor that day. Jones found where they were, and his wife, who, it seems, did not meet him with cheerful smiles beaming on her countenance as were seen when they parted, a few days before. He requested her to go home with him, but she refused and informed him that she would have no more to do with him.

But he was determined not "to give it up so." He then went away and came back the same night with a gang of ruffians, mostly his relatives, and attacked Blanchett's house, he and his wife having returned home. They broke down the door and rushed in, and then a fight commenced. In the melee one of the Jones party was shot in the back and Mr. Blanchett was struck over the head with the butt of a bowie-knife, which knocked him senseless and bleeding to the floor. The Jones party supposing they had killed Blanchett, retreated in haste carrying away with them Peter Jones's wife, the object of their visit. The persons injured are recovering.

"It is said that there were as many as twenty or thirty persons in the crowd who attacked Blanchett's house. As many of them as could be identified were arrested the next day, and held to answer, at the next term of the Grant county Court, to the charge of an attempt at assassination. The Blanchetts are in humble circumstances, but are people of the highest respectability, and their daughter is one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in Kentucky."—*Cynthiana News*.

THE ESQUIMAUX OF SMITH'S SOUND.—An interesting lecture on the manners and customs of the Esquimaux was recently delivered before the Historical Society of Philadelphia by Dr. Isaac J. Hayes, who spent two years and a half within the Arctic Circle, in connection with the exploring expedition. Dr. Hayes describes most particularly a tribe of these people who inhabit the shores of the head waters of Baffin's Bay, distributed along a coast line of about 400 miles, reaching from Cape York to the entrance of Smith's Strait. The tribe numbers not more than 150 souls, and is rapidly decreasing. This is in consequence of the climate becoming colder. The great glacier accumulations of Greenland and hyperborean America had modified the temperature, and, as a proof of this, he said the Esquimaux had once lived on both shores of Smith's Strait. The Esquimaux can live only on the borders of a sea, which if not perpetually open must be so for the greater portion of the year. Smith's Strait is now never free from ice, and for 9 months of the year is entirely frozen over. It must have been otherwise when the Esquimaux habited its shores in large numbers.

With the above mentioned remnant of a tribe of Esquimaux the doctor lived for some time, consorting with them in their snow houses, traveling with them on their long journeys, joining with them in the hunt, and suffering with them from the failure of the precarious sources whence they obtain their food. The doctor adopts the common theory as to the origin of these people, viz: that at some remote period in the history of the world they crossed over from Asia by the strait that joins the Arctic and Pacific seas, or by the Alutian chain of islands from Kamtschatka, and have gradually worked their way to the eastward. The following description of these people develops some peculiar characteristics: "Wherever found, whether about icy Cape, Ungava Bay, Smith's Strait, or on the coasts of South Greenland, the same characteristics are preserved throughout. The same long, black, straight hair, the same coarse development of features, the same broad, flat faces and high cheek bones, the same height, below the mean of the Caucasian race, the same clothes of fur, the same boats (kayaks) of skin, the same huts of snow, the same dogs and sledges, the same wandering life and improvident habits, are the personal and domestic characteristics described by all their historians.

"They have no government. They have a chief (Napek) in name, but do not recognize his authority. Every man does just as pleases him best. They are thoroughly democratic. Crime is not regarded as a moral delinquency, only as a violation of public opinion, dictated by selfish interest, and punishment is only inflicted by private hands, as an act of vengeance.

"They are very peaceable in their social relations, quarrels seldom occurring. When one thinks he has been wronged, or insulted by another, he challenges him, not to a mortal combat, but to a war of words. The friends of the parties are summoned. Taking their stations in a circle, the combatants enter the lists and the challenger commences a satirical song, extempore, keeping time with a seal-skin tambourine. He having failed, his opponent commences in the same strain, and he who can make the audience laugh most at his cutting jests gains the victory.

"Their religion is simple. They believe in the existence of a good Spirit (Torgarsnak) and of an evil Spirit, who is his wife or sister. Some think the Torgarsnak lives in a groat house in the sea, surrounded by all kinds of sea animals, and a great pot near by, always filled with boiling seal for the disembodied spirits. Other think he lives in the mansion of the moon, situated on the borders of a lake abounding in salmon, surrounded by a rich country, covered with grass and herds of reindeer. When this lake overflows it produces rain, and it is the spirits playing at foot-ball that causes the aurora borealis. The evil spirit lives down in the depths of the sea, in a great castle, guarded by monster seal. She has power over all the sea animals and fishes, and when there is scarcity they suppose she has them under the spell. To break this spell the priest (Angkek) is summoned, and he is supposed to make a descent, guided by his familiar spirit (Torgak) first through the kingdom of the souls, then over an abyss which they cross on a rope of walrus skin, then, not without great peril, through the sentinel seals, directly to the throne of his barbarian fury. Seeing them, he seizes some feathers and tries to lure them, and if she succeeds, the horrid spell would overpower them, and they would be her prisoners. But they always get hold of her by the hair before she accomplishes her purpose, and in the scuffle that ensues the walrus and seal escape."

Dr. Hayes gave some of his experience in regard to snow-houses, and said that, although they might not be considered exactly comfortable, particularly to those who had a weakness for dry clothing, and joints that did not creak in the morning with frost, yet he had often slept soundly in them.

Dr. Kane, in his account of the expedition of which Dr. Hayes was a member, speaks very highly of the hospitality and good faith of these simple-minded natives of Greenland.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

CALLLED SESSION.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1857.

Present.—D. T. Monsarrat, President, and all the members except Messrs. Baird, Newman, and Ray. The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor, with his reasons for convening the General Council, and transmitting the resignation of John W. Craig as city treasurer; when, on motion, said resignation was accepted.

Mr. Monroe introduced a resolution, proposing a joint session this evening for the purpose of electing a city treasurer in place of J. W. Craig, resigned, which, on motion, was adopted; and, on motion, Messrs. Monroe and Weaver were appointed a committee to inform the Board of Aldermen that this Board was ready to go into the election of treasurer.

Mr. Sargent introduced a resolution, proposing to hold the regular meetings of the General Council on Monday nights, which was amended to Thursday night, and adopted as amended.

JOINT SESSION.

The Board of Aldermen now appearing, the two Boards proceeded to elect a treasurer, when Henry Wolford was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. W. Craig.

On motion, the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Pope moved to suspend the rules of the Board, in order to take up the business from the Board of Aldermen. Carried.

The bond of Henry Wolford, newly elected Treasurer, was presented, and, on motion, the same was approved.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen instructing the Mayor to execute the city's notes to H. H. Higdon for the amount due him from the city for bowldering on Portland Avenue, at sixty days, which, on motion, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Vaughan, on leave, presented a resolution allowing the street hands of the Western District their pay from the 16th to the 29th of Oct., 1856, when—

Mr. Sisson moved to recommit the same, which motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Overall, Shanks, and Sisson—3. Nays—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Caswell, Gillis, Kendall, Monroe, Pope, Ray, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—10.

On motion, the same was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monsarrat, and Messrs. Caswell, Gillis, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Sargent, Shanks, Sisson, Vaughan, Weaver, and White—13.

Nays—None. On motion, this Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Dr. Elsha K. Kane.—We deeply regret to learn that this indefatigable explorer, whose fame fills the civilized world, is now lying dangerously ill at Havana. His many friends and admirers will deeply regret to learn that his health is in a critical condition, and sincerely hope that he may yet recover and live to enjoy the rich harvest of fame and honor he has so fairly won.—*Pennsylvanian*.

Mr. George Peabody has, within a few days, made another munificent donation for the benefit of his former fellow-citizens in Danvers, namely: For the maintenance of the library of the Institute, \$1,200 a year during the remainder of his life; for the establishment of a branch library in Danvers (formerly North Danvers), the sum of \$10,000.

DEATHS BY FEVER.—During the past year there were 2,020 deaths from fever in New York city, as follows: Bilious, 20; Chagres, 10; Congestive 17; Gastric, 8; Hectic, 7; Intermittent, 23; Miliary, 3; Nervous, 33; Puerperal, 131; Remittent, 73; Scarlet, 1,052; Typhoid, 139; Typhus, 436; Yellow, 2; and not specified, 55.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—The affairs of these countries are beginning to excite considerable interest. The following history of the difficulties existing between them we copy from the Journal of Commerce:

An article published in the Paris Moniteur of the 17th ult., concerning the dispute between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Government about the Canton of Neuchâtel, has invested this affair with importance, and has rendered it for the moment the most prominent subject of interest in political circles in Europe.

It will be remembered that, at the outset of the controversy between Prussia and Switzerland consequent upon the royalist insurrection in Neuchâtel in last September, steps were taken by both the contending parties to secure the moral support of the French Emperor in favor of their rival pretensions. Prussia demanded the unconditional release, without a trial, of the ringleaders of the riot, and Switzerland refused to comply with this peremptory summons on the ground that to do so would be virtual sacrifice of her national independence, the destruction of the authority of her judicial tribunals, and a nullification of her laws. The situation of France with regard to the parties, geographically as well as politically, pointed her out as the best and most appropriate mediator to adjust the difficulty impartially, and it was therefore natural that they should respectively endeavor to win her favor, and hope for the best results from her interference. Whatever hopes Switzerland may have entertained of this nature, have been rudely dispelled by the article in the Moniteur.

It appears from the document above alluded to, that the Emperor advised General Dufour (the Swiss Envoy) to urge upon his government the expediency of acceding to the request of Prussia, and of at once releasing the royalist rebels without a trial; that the Swiss Executive respectfully declined to follow this advice, and that the Emperor, indignant at this refusal, which he designates as "deplorable obstinacy," "an exaggerated susceptibility," and "a complete indifference to his (the Emperor's) advice," now officially warns Switzerland that she must not look, "in the course of events, for any further manifestation of that good will from France which she might have secured at the price of a very trifling sacrifice." In other words, that she must abide the consequences, should Prussia fulfill her threat of enforcing her demands at the point of the bayonet. The Moniteur goes further. It recognizes the right of the King of Prussia to Neuchâtel, as established by the London protocol of 1852, signed by the Great Powers assembled there, adding that "the imperial government, whatever may be its sympathy for Switzerland, cannot do otherwise than acknowledge what has been solemnly ratified by Treaties," and it justifies Count Pourtales and his associates in their attempt to overthrow the republican government in Neuchâtel, and "in raising the standard of their King to fight for what they conceived to be their rights and the just cause."

This argument, were it asserted by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, or by any other of those monarchs who rule by the "indefeasible divine right of Kings," would appear natural enough; but when used by a sovereign who owes his throne to a revolution—who rules, as he says, by "the will of the people"—who is the very embodiment of the will of the majority as opposed to the minority, it appears singularly inconsistent and exposes the French Emperor, not unjustly, to the imputation of sacrificing principle for the purpose of winning favor from the "legitimate" monarchs of Europe.

As may easily be imagined, this abandonment of Switzerland to the consequences of the "ulterior measures" alluded to by Prussia has given no little encouragement to that power to carry out her threats, and has aroused the sympathy of all those who love freedom and national independence for the brave little republic which has declared it will "not shrink from sacrificing all its grown up men, rather than yield to unjust demands."

The most extensive military preparations are being made by Prussia for the immediate invasion of Switzerland and the occupation of Basle and Schaffhausen. The number of the troops to be employed, the names of the Generals, and the fact that the Prince of Prussia is to be Commander-in-Chief, are several announced by the Berlin journals, and a note is said to have been despatched by M. Mantouff to the powers who signed the London protocol, announcing that the King of Prussia, finding that diplomacy has failed to settle the dispute, and finding that his honor is seriously compromised by delay, has determined to take the matter into his own hands, and endeavor to obtain by the sword what he has failed to achieve by the pen. Switzerland, on the other hand, nothing daunted, is making her preparations for defense, and is determined to accept the combat. Relying on the valor of her sturdy population, inspired by the memory of her glorious history, strengthened by the possession of free institutions, and entrenched behind the fortifications with which nature has surrounded her, she is resolved to defend her liberties at every sacrifice. This gallant, dignified, and just attitude must command universal respect, and if she be forced to accept the battle in defence of her national honor and independence, every freeman must wish her success against her Prussian invader.

What course England will take in the matter, is not yet decided; but should Prussia resort to arms it is not likely that the British people will long allow their government to continue to be the spectators of an attempt to crush out Swiss liberty. The Gazette de France says that the Cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries are at complete variance on the Swiss question, and the London Daily News loudly calls on Lord Palmerston to proclaim, in the most unequivocal language, "the determination of the English Court and Cabinet to resist such a gross violation of the international laws of Europe as threatened by the King of Prussia, with the promised assistance of the Emperor of the French." It may be that English counsels will prevail, at the last moment, to prevent matters proceeding to extremities, and that Prussia will be saved the disgrace, and Switzerland the calamity, of shedding each other's blood for so insufficient a cause.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CALLLED SESSION.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1857.

Present.—David L. Beatty, President, and all the other members except Aldermen Taylor and Shotwell.

A communication was read from the Mayor explaining the object for which the present session was called, and transmitting the resignation of John W. Craig, Esq., City Treasurer, which was accepted.

A resolution from the Common Council proposing a joint session forthwith, for the purpose of electing a City Treasurer in place of John W. Craig, resigned, was read and concurred in.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled, when Henry Wolford was duly elected City Treasurer.

On motion, the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

The bond of Henry Wolford, City Treasurer, was presented and approved.

On motion of Ald. Weatherford, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Mayor to execute City notes for the sums now due from the City on account of bowldering on Portland Avenue, said notes to mature in sixty days and not carry interest.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Thursday, 15th inst., at 6½ o'clock, P. M.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leaves the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

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DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or impure food. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their case to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Structure of an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it. In many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject either for business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their case, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

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A LOT of old papers in good order, suitable for wrapping up goods, &c., for sale. Inquire at this office.

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New York City Shirts; Lonsdale super do; Semper Idem 4-4 do; 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 bleached Sheetings; Pillow Cases in every variety.

Choice quality of all the favorite brands of Irish Shirts; Linens, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, super Table Damasks and Napkins, Huckaback Towelings, and Crash.

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THE Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Lady of Louisville, neatly bound in cloth. Price \$1.25.

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The Inner Life of the Christian, by Rev. Frederick A. Briggs, D. D.

Modern Atheism under its forms of Pantheism, Materialism, Secularism, Development, and Natural Laws, by James Buchanan, D. D., L. D., P. \$1.25.

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For sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

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Jan. 1, 1857—j

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SOFT HATS AND CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS.—We have a large assortment of the above named goods which we are selling at very low prices.

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Corner Fifth and Market

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—250 bags Pennsylvania (to arrive) for sale by
d9 j&b H. FERGUSON & SON

